Transition Outcomes & Mandates

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OSSE Division of Specialized Education Secondary Transition Webinar Series

Webinar Overview

Objectives:

 Examine national and local transition data and discuss how it reflects progress and areas of need

Guiding Questions:

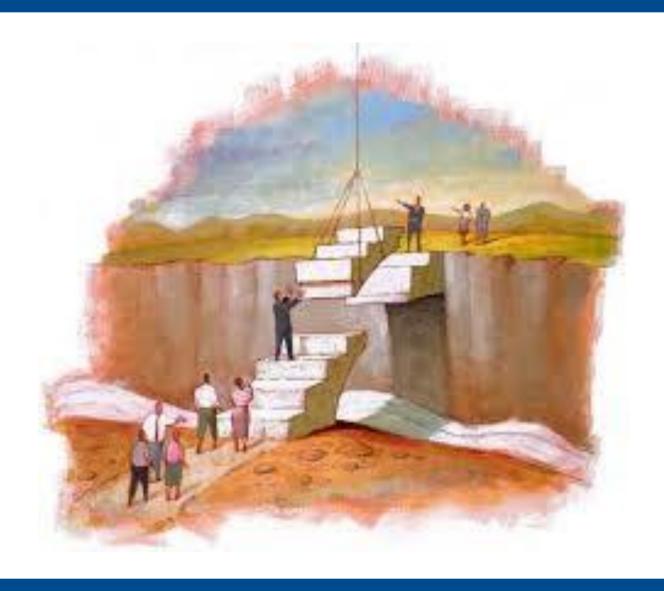
- 1. What are transition outcomes for youth with disabilities?
- 2. How can we connect transition outcomes with transition planning?
- 3. What are local resources that support improved transition planning?

Guiding Question 1

What are transition outcomes for youth with disabilities?



Rationale





Educational Vision – Parent Perceptions

Nationally, what percentage of parents of youth with disabilities expect their child to graduate from high school?

- a. 96%
- b. 88%
- c. 75%
- d. 63%

Educational Vision – Student Perceptions

- Nationally, what percentage of youth with disabilities say they will:
 - definitely graduate from high school?
 - definitely + probably graduate?

- a. 97%
- b. 85%
- c. 75%
- d. 60%
- e. 53%
- f. 41%
- g. 34%
- h. 29%





Lowest



Highest



Lowest = 57%



Highest = 85%



Educational Vision – Graduation Students w/Disabilities

State	Overall Graduation Rate	Students w/ Disabilities	Difference
Alabama	72%	30%	42%
D.C.	57%	39%	20%
Georgia	67%	30%	27%
Louisiana	71%	29%	42%
Nevada	62%	23%	39%
Vermont	85%	69%	16%

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- What are reasons for the disconnect between parent and student expectations and these numbers?
- What is in our power to improve these numbers?

Educational Vision - Dropping Out

In bed, it's 6AM you close your eyes for 5 minutes, it's 7:45.

At school it's 1:30, close your eyes for 5 minutes, it's 1:31.



Dropping Out

Reasons for Dropping Out

- Dislike of their school experience
- Poor relationships with teachers and students



After Dropping Out

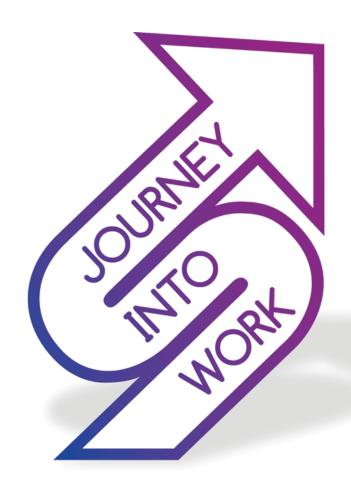
Within 2 years of school exit:

- 29% take classes or tests
- 9% to earn a high school diploma or certificate



Postsecondary





Educational Vision – Postsecondary Perceptions

- Nationally, what percentage of parents of youth with disabilities expect their child to attend a postsecondary education program?
- a. 89%
- b. 76%
- c. 68%
- d. 59%

- Nationally, what percentage of students w/ disabilities say they will definitely or probably go on to postsecondary education?
- a. 96%
- b. 87%
- c. 76%
- d. 68%
- e. 53%

Postsecondary Education

Significant difference in enrollment between students with and without disabilities

- 60 % vs. 67% in postsecondary education
 - 44% in two year colleges
 - 32% in vocational, business or tech schools
 - 19% in four year colleges
- 41% vs. 52% completed



NLTS2 The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 8 Years After High School

Postsecondary Education - Disclosure

 63% did not consider self to have a disability

 9% considered self to have a disability, but did not inform school



24% disclosed prior to enrollment

4% disclosed after enrollment

Employment Vision versus Reality

 99% of parents and 95% of youth with disabilities expect employment



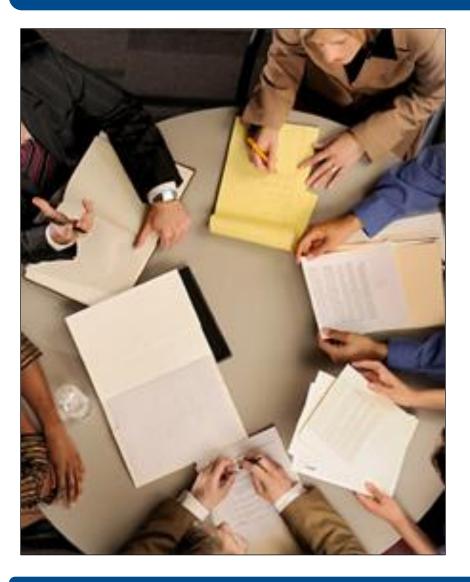
- Majority reported working within 8 years of school exit
 - 30% to 66% working at time of interview based on type of disability

Guiding Question 2

How can we connect transition outcomes with transition planning?



Transition Planning



- Think about life after high school
- Identify a course of study
- Provide relevant instruction
- Facilitate linkages with postsecondary services

Transition Indicators

IDEA Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) Indicators

- States use 20 different Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B Indicators to gather and report data on yearly progress to the US Department of Education's Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)
- Four SSP indicators relate to transition outcomes:
 - Indicator 1: Graduation Rate for Students w/Disabilities
 - Indicator 2: Dropout Rates for Students w/Disabilities
 - Indicator 13: Post School Transition Goals in IEP
 - Indicator 14: Participation in Postsecondary Settings
 One Year After Graduation

DC Data



Indicator 13 –
 Secondary Transition

Indicator 14 –
 Post-school Outcomes

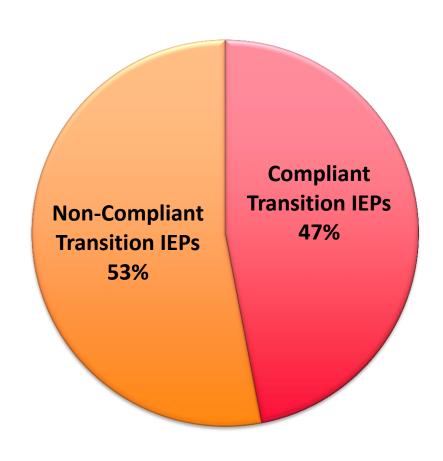
Indicator 13

Percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate, measureable, postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including course of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student's transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the **student was invited** to the IEP team meeting where the transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

OSSE Indicator 13 Data

IEP's with compliant postsecondary goals

- Postsecondary education & training
- Employment
- Independent living (if appropriate)
- Transition plan updated annually
- Based on transition assessments
- Transition services
- Courses of study



IEP Student and Outside Agency Invitations

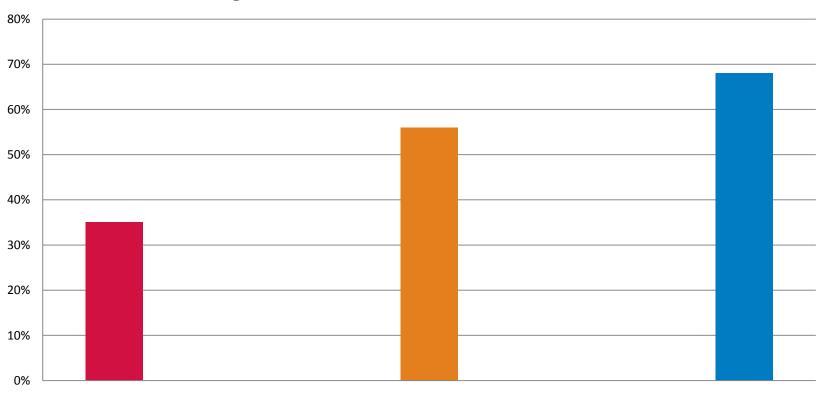
Some of the lowest compliance ratings:

- Student Invitation—students
 must be invited at least 24 hours
 prior to the meeting
- Outside Agency Invitation—
 outside agencies are invited <u>only</u>
 <u>if services are anticipated</u>
- Outside Agency Invitation parents <u>must</u> consent



Indicator 14: Post-High School Outcomes

Post-High School Outcomes Within One Year of Exit



Higher Education Enrollment Higher Education or Competitive **Employment**

Higher Education or Other Postsecondary Education/Training, Competitive Employment, or Some Other Type of Employment

Guiding Question 3

What are local resources that support improved transition planning?



Secondary Transition Process Toolkit

Secondary Transition Process

Local Education Agency Toolkit

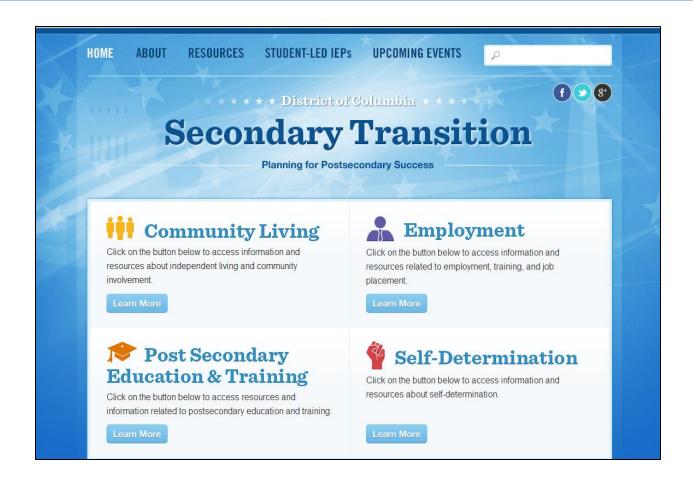




Office of the State Superintendent of Education

http://osse.dc.gov/publication/secondary-transition-process-toolkit

OSSE Secondary Transition Website



http://www.ossesecondarytransition.org

Wrap Up

Guiding Questions:

- 1. What are transition outcomes for youth with disabilities?
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Resources

Facts from NLTS2: High School Completion by Youth with Disabilities (November 2005). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. www.nlts2.org/fact_sheets/nlts2 fact_sheet 2005_11.pdf

National Center for Educational Statistics. (2011, October). *Trends in high school drop out and completion rates* – 1972-2008. http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/dropout08/findings3.asp National Center for Educational Statistics. (2011, October). *Trends in high school drop out and completion rates* – 1972-2008. http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/dropout08/findings3.asp

National Center for Educational Statistics. (2011, October). *Trends in high school drop out and completion rates* – 1972-2008. http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/dropout08/findings3.asp

National Center for Special Education Research. (2010, September).

Comparison across time of the outcomes of youth with disabilities up to 4 years after high school. http://ies.ed.gov/ncser/pubs/20103008/

Resources (continued)

Newman, L., Wagner, M., Knokey, A.-M., Marder, C., Nagle, K., Shaver, D., Wei, X., with Cameto, R., Contreras, E., Ferguson, K., Greene, S., and Schwarting, M. (2011). The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 8 Years After High School. A Report From the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSER 2011-3005), Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. Available at www.nlts2.org/reports/

Newman, L. et al. (2011, September). The post-high school outcomes of young adults with disabilities up to 8 years after high school: A report from the national longitudinal transition study-2(NTLS2) [NCSER 2011-3005]. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Institute for Educational Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research. http://www.nlts2.org/reports/2011 09 02 execsum.pdf and http://www.nlts2.org/reports/2011 09 02 oz/nlts2 report 2011 09 02 complete.pdf

Sanford, C., Newman, L., Wagner, M., Cameto, R., Knokey, A.-M., and Shaver, D. (2011). The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 6 Years After High School. Key Findings From the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSER 2011-3004). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. www.nlts2.org/reports/

Resources (continued)

Data Sources on Transitioning Youth

http://ies.ed.gov/ncser/pubs/20073006/chap1 c.asp

DC LEA Report on IDEA Mandates

http://www.learndc.org/schoolprofiles/view - dc/profile

National Graduation Rates

http://www.governing.com/gov-data/high-school-graduation-rates-by-state.html

http://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2013/06/high-school-graduation-rate-hits-40-year-peak-in-the-us/276604/

OSSE Secondary Transition Website

http://www.ossesecondarytransition.org/